

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



*Florida Department of
Environmental Protection*

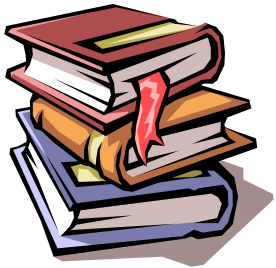
Impacts of the Clean Water Act on the Department of Corrections

Industrial Pretreatment Program
Sam Jenkins, Pretreatment Specialist



Clean Water Act (CWA) History

- The 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA, 1948) Amendment
 - “Restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters”
 - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
 - Section 307(b) mandated creation of “pretreatment” systems





CWA History

- The 1977 FWPCA Amendments
 - “Clean Water Act”
 - Required WWTF’s to enforce industrial pretreatment standards with oversight from EPA





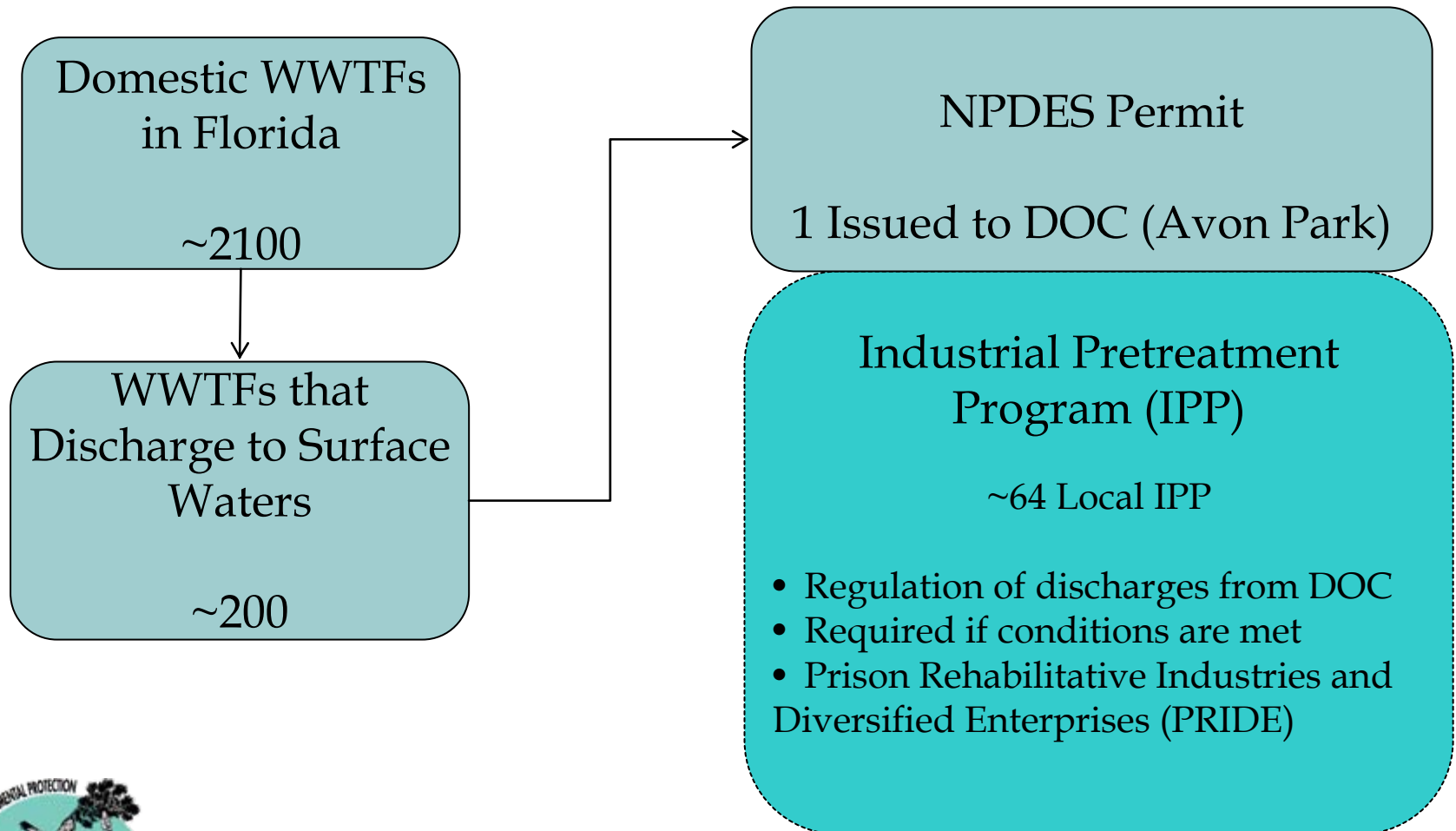
CWA History

- Florida Authorized to Administer the NPDES Program - May 1, 1995
 - Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facilities (WWTFs)
 - Domestic WWTFs
 - Industrial Pretreatment Program
 - Discharges by industrial facilities to WWTFs



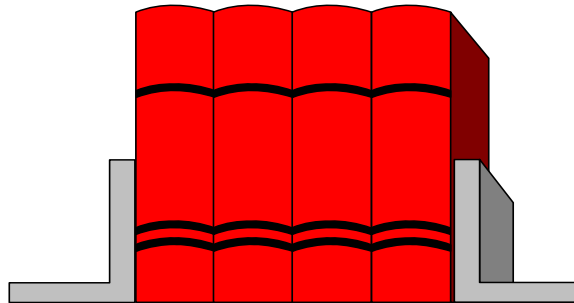


Domestic Wastewater and the DOC





Chapter 62-625, F.A.C.



Pretreatment Requirements for Existing and Other Sources of Pollution



Pretreatment

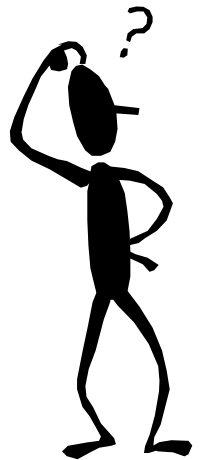
Removal, reduction, or alteration of pollutants in industrial wastewater prior to discharge or introduction into a domestic wastewater treatment facility





Purpose of Pretreatment

- Prevent interference of the operation of a wastewater treatment facility
- Prevent the “pass through” of pollutants through a wastewater treatment facility
- Improve opportunities to beneficially use domestic wastewater residuals





Program Implementation

- In accordance with Chapter 62-625 F.A.C., WWTF's must implement an industrial pretreatment program if:
 - the WWTF receives discharge from a Significant Industrial User (SIU); and
 - the WWTF has a permitted discharge to surface water (NPDES), Class III Reuse System, or Underground Injection Control, Class I Well as specified in 40 CFR, Part 146.





Significant Industrial User

- 25,000 gallons per day excluding boiler blowdown, sanitary, domestic, and non-contact wastewaters
- 5% of the average dry weather plant capacity (organic or hydraulic)
- Potential for adversely affecting WWTF operations or violation of any pretreatment standard
- Any industrial user classified as a Categorical Industrial User (CIU)





Categorical Industrial User

- The industrial activity is regulated by one or more of the federal regulations found in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Parts 401 - 471
- The user discharges *process* wastewater to a WWTF that is required by Chapter 62-625, F.A.C. to implement an industrial pretreatment program
- The categorical activity is assigned pretreatment limitations, reporting requirements, or both in accordance with the EPA Pretreatment Categories and Standards





Requirements for Program Approval

- Inventory of SIUs
- Legal Authority (Sewer Use Ordinance)
- Enforcement Response Plan
- Develop Local Limits
- Develop Program Procedures





Once Approved the Program Must

- Issue Permits to Users
- Conduct Monitoring
- Conduct Annual Inspection
- Submit Annual Reports to the Department
- Take Enforcement Actions as Needed





Summary

- The CWA provides legal authority for the NPDES program and requires implementation of the industrial pretreatment program.
- A local industrial pretreatment program may regulate the discharge of wastewater from DOC facilities in accordance with Chapter 62-625, F.A.C.
- If any DOC facility, including PRIDE, could be classified as a CIU (40 CFR, Parts 405-471) and/or an SIU, the facility should contact the local pretreatment program or WWTF to determine if an industrial pretreatment discharge permit is required .





Questions



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